



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Registration Division (7505P)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

1381-260

Date of Issuance:

1/19/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

AGH16001

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Winfield Solutions LLC
 P.O. Box 64589
 St. Paul, MN 55164

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

1/19/18

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI Order identified below:

- a. Metribuzin GDCI-101101-1304

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI or EDSP Order listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division:

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 1381-260.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

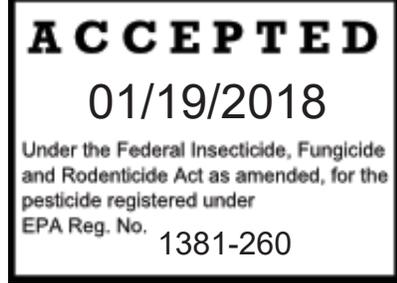
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 3/23/2017
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 3/23/2017
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 3/23/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Schmid at 703-347-0189 or by email at schmid.emily@epa.gov.

Enclosure



Flumioxazin	Group	14	Herbicide
Metribuzin	Group	5	Herbicide

AGH16001

FOR WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Flumioxazin *	12.90%
Metribuzin **	56.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>31.10%</u>
TOTAL:	100.00%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-isoindole- 1,3(2H)-dione
** 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one

AGH16001 is a water dispersible granule containing 12.90% flumioxazin and 56.00% metribuzin.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice • Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional information in case of medical emergency call toll free 1-877-424-7452.</p>	

See booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY
DISCLAIMER, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

EPA Reg. No. 1381- _____

EPA Est. No. _____

Distributed By:
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

Net Contents: _____

1/0525/7

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly with soap and water and change into clean clothing.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not apply where run-off is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

- This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

Groundwater Advisory: An ingredient in this pesticide product (metribuzin) is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Contact your local agricultural agencies for further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all label directions before using this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AGH16001 is a selective herbicide for preemergence control or suppression of susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain annual grass weeds and sedges in soybeans. AGH16001 also offers control of certain emerged broadleaf weeds when applied as part of a burndown treatment. AGH16001 has two modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species.

Preemergence applications of this product require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. This product must be activated by 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation water or erratic weed control will result. If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days after the treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to aid in activation to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, this product will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds is dependent on the weed species and the depth of the root system in the soil. Soil applications of this product must be made before the crop emerges. Following application, susceptible weed species may germinate and emerge. Seedling weeds will then either turn brown or die shortly after being exposed to light, or will cease growing, turn yellow and then turn brown from the growing point out. Susceptible species usually do not grow past the cotyledon stage before they die from either mode of action.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, please note that AGH16001 contains both a Group 14 herbicide (flumioxazin: a protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor) and a Group 5 herbicide (metribuzin: a photosynthetic inhibitor). Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 5 herbicides. The resistant individuals may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 and/or Group 5 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider using diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides:

- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to Group 14 and/or Group 5 herbicides have been found in your region and for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Apply this herbicide product at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different mechanism of action or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Rotate fields with difficult to control weeds to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions, LLC representative or crop advisor.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Low-pressure high volume hand wand equipment is prohibited.
- Do not make more than one application of this product per growing season.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz of this product (0.1 lbs Flumioxazin AI and 0.42 lbs Metribuzin AI) per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.
- Preemergence application of this product must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not make applications when soybeans have begun to crack.
- Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking if applications of this product have been made.
- Do not tank mix this product with chloroacetamide products such as those containing the active ingredients: flufenacet, s-metolachlor, metolachlor, dimethenamid-P, acetochlor or alachlor, unless directed by state 2(ee) or 24(c) labeling. Soybean injury may occur if chloroacetamide-containing products are used on a field previously treated with AGH16001.
- Spray equipment used to apply this product must not be used for other foliar applications until proper cleanout procedures have been followed. See MIXING PROCEDURES section for sprayer cleanup instructions.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Do not allow sprays to drift on to adjacent desirable plants.
- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section.

PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Preemergence Application

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1 ½ inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications.

Moisture is necessary to activate this product in soil for residual weed control. If weeds begin to emerge, irrigate (1/4 inch of water) or cultivate uniformly with shallow tillage equipment, such as a rotary hoe, that will not damage the crop. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of this product.

Burndown Application

Applying this product under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. This product is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 60°F. This product is rainfast 1 hour after application. Do not make applications if rain is expected within 1 hour of application or efficacy may be reduced. Adjuvants are required when applying this product if weeds have emerged. Refer to the labeled adjuvants for weed burndown application. Reduced weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop/or weed residue exist.

Herbicide Rate

The AGH16001 application rate for preemergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown residual program, is based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for preemergence control. Refer to the SOYBEAN WEED CONTROL section for the proper application rate and lists of weeds that are controlled or suppressed by this product.

Timing to Soybeans

This product may be applied up to 3 days after planting but before soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans emerge will result in severe crop injury. Apply in accordance with the appropriate soil texture and organic matter.

Soil Characteristics

Application of this product to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require a higher rate than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Preemergence Application

Use 10 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage application. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's volume and pressure specification for preemergence herbicide application

Burndown Application

Use 10 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 30 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's volume and pressure specifications for post-emergence herbicide application.

Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown

A crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO), which contain at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil, or MSO surfactant blend, may be used when applying this product as part of a burndown program. Certain tank mixes and/or use patterns may require the use of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) in place of a MSO or MSO blends. The NIS must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Also, spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to the spray mixture along with MSO & MSO blends or NIS to enhance weed control. The addition of AMS does not replace the need for MSO & MSO blends or NIS. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

Adjuvant Rates for Burndown

MSO, MSO blends or COC at 1 to 2 pts/A or NIS at 0.25-0.50% v/v. The addition of spray grade AMS at 8.5 to 17 lbs per 100 gals of spray solution may be added in addition to the MSO, MSO blends, COC or NIS.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions regarding spraying.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2 – 10 mph at the application site.

For ground applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Management** section.

Avoid spray overlaps as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Make applications at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not make at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making application at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path or the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, ext.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

RUNOFF AND WIND EROSION RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to not-targeted areas. Do not treat powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
- Do not use tail water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Jar Test to Determine Compatibility of Adjuvants and AGH16001

If compatibility with an adjuvant is not known, or if a new water source is being used, perform a (jar) test to determine compatibility (see below) before mixing commercial quantities.

1. Add 1 pt of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature that will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1/2 tsp of AGH16001 to the quart jar, gently mix until product dissolves.
3. Add 4 Tbsp or about 2 fl oz of the MSO/MSO blend, COC to the quart jar, gently mix. If a NIS is being used in a tank mix, add 1/2 tsp of the NIS in place of the MSO/MSO blend.
4. If AMS is being used, add 0.66 oz to the quart jar.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed, the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a. Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface
 - b. Clabbering: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin
 - c. Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

Sprayer Preparation and Cleanup

Before applying this product start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, should be cleaned to ensure no residues from the previous spraying operation remain in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including the sulfonyleurea and phenoxy herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply this product.

Sprayer Cleaning

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following application of AGH16001. After this product is applied, the following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gal. of 3% household ammonia or its equivalent for every 100 gals. of water, circulate through the sprayer for 5 minutes and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing clean solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of this product from the spray system, add a tank cleaner, in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used to apply post-emergence pesticides. Equipment with residues of this product remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 of desired level with clean water. A pre-slurry may be used to ensure optimal mixing.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of AGH16001. Agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing this product with other labeled herbicides¹, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Continue agitation until spray solution has been applied.
5. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. This product should be applied within 6-8 hours of mixing.

¹)For untried mixtures, conduct a jar test using proper ratios and mixing sequence of all ingredients to be used in the tank mixture, before mixing commercial quantities. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oil films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Aerial Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply this product in 7 to 10 gals of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre. The higher volume applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Aerial Application Nozzle Selection and Orientation

Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray pattern. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives

Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant directions. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Broadcast Applications

Apply with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

Band Applications

When banding, use proportionately less water and AGH16001 per acre.

Aerial Applications

This product may be applied by air using properly calibrated nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing minimal amounts of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of five (5) gals of finished spray per acre. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift.
- Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product within 40 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

CROP FAILURE

If the crop treated with this product is lost due to a catastrophe, such as hail or other forms of inclement weather, soybeans can be replanted immediately. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the crop rotation intervals listed in the CROP ROTATION INTERVALS section. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the tank mix product’s label(s) for any additional replant instructions.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Prior to using AGH16001, consideration must be given to crop rotation plans. Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of AGH16001 application until soil treated with this product may be replanted with the crops listed. When this product is tank mixed with other herbicide(s), follow the labeled rotation interval(s) and re-cropping instructions for the respective product(s). The most restrictive interval must be followed.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying this product at directed rates in soybeans.

Crops To Be Planted ¹	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months After Last AGH16001 Application)
Barley, Field Corn, Sugarcane, Sweet Corn, Soybeans & Wheat	4
Alfalfa (tilled)	5
Lentils and Peas	8
Alfalfa (not tilled)	10
Potatoes and Rice	12
Cotton, Sugar Beets, Onions, other root crops not listed and all other crops not listed	18
¹ Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas.	

SOYBEAN WEED CONTROL

AGH16001 may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting) and can be used for preemergence surface applications and burndown applications. This product can also be used as an overlay application following fall applications of certain products registered for fall application. All these applications can be applied with ground equipment, and some can be applied with aerial spray equipment.

This product can be applied broadcast or banded. This application may be made during planting or as a separate operation for up to three days after planting. See the PRODUCT INFORMATION section in the front of this label for further information.

Table 1. Broadleaf weeds controlled by a preemergence application of AGH16001

Weeds			
Bristly Starbur	Golden Crownbeard	Mustard, Wild	Purslane, Common
Buffalobur	Hairy Indigo	Nightshades	Radish, Wild
Carpetweed	Hemp Sesbania	Black	Redmaids
Chickweeds	Henbit	Eastern Black	Redweed
Common	Jimsonweed	Hairy	Russian Thistle
Mouseear	Knotweed	Pigweeds,	Sesbania
Coffee Senna	Kochia	Palmer Amaranth	Shepherd's-purse
Common Ragweed	Lambsquarters, Common	Common	Smartweeds
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Little Mallow	Redroot	Spotted Spurge
Dandelion	Marestail/Horseweed	Smooth	Spurred Anoda
Eclipta	Morningglories,	Spiny Amaranth	Sunflower, Common
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Entireleaf Ipomoea	Tall	Tropic Croton
False Chamomile	Ivyleaf	Tumble	Velvetleaf
Florida Beggarweed	Red/Scarlet	Waterhemp	Venice Mallow
Florida Pusley	Tall	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Wild Poinsettia
Galinsoga	Smallflower Morningglory	Puncturevine	
Note: that PPO or Triazine/Photosystem 2 resistant biotype weeds may not be controlled with this product.			

Additional Preemergence Broadleaf Control

For additional weed control in soybeans, this product can be tank mixed with other broadleaf weed control products registered in soybeans such as those containing the active ingredients: imazethapyr, chlorimuron ethyl, fomesafen, or pendimethalin. See respective labels for use patterns and restrictions; always follow the most restrictive label use directions.

Table 2. Grass Weeds Controlled by a Preemergence Application of AGH16001

Bluegrass
Broadleaf Signalgrass
Browntop millet
Crabgrass spp.
Crowfootgrass
Goosegrass
Johnsongrass, Seedling
Junglerice
Note: Grasses may not be controlled season long and should be managed as part of an integrated control program.

Table 3. Grass and Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by AGH16001

Broadleaf Weeds	Grass Weeds
Bristly Starbur	Barnyardgrass
Cocklebur	Bluegrass, Annual
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Cheat
Ragweed, Giant	Crabgrass, Large
Russian Thistle	Downy Brome
Sicklepod	Foxtail spp.
Smartweeds	Goosegrass
Ladysthumb	Lovegrass, California
Pennsylvania	Panicums
Smellmelon	Fall Panicum
Velvetleaf	Texas Panicum
Wild Buckwheat	Ryegrass, Italian
Wormwood, Biennial	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Note: Grasses will not be controlled season long and should be managed as part of an integrated control program.	

Additional Preemergence Grass Control

For additional grass control this product can be tank mixed with products containing the active ingredients pendimethalin or clomazone. Tank mixing this product with chloroacetamide products such as those containing the active ingredients: flufenacet, s-metolachlor, metolachlor, dimethenamid-P, acetochlor or alachlor, may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with this product, unless directed by state 2(ee) or 24(c)

labeling. Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed.

When applied according to label use directions, this product will *control* the broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1 for preemergence treatment of broadleaf weeds, and will *control or suppress* grasses, broadleaves and sedges listed in Tables 2 and 3.

AGH16001 USE RATES

Table 4. AGH16001 Rate Program; Fall, Early Preplant, Preemergence in Conservation or Conventional Tillage

OUNCES OF AGH16001 PER ACRE		
SOIL TEXTURE	ORGANIC MATTER ³	
	Less than 2%	2 to 4%
COARSE SOILS (sandy loam, loamy sand)	DO NOT USE	8 oz
MEDIUM SOILS¹ (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	8 oz	8-10 oz
FINE SOILS¹ (silty clay, silty clay loam ² , clay, clay loam)	10 oz	10-12 oz
¹ For control of other weeds listed on this label use AGH16001 at rates indicated in the table above, but note that crop injury may occur on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5. Use a maximum of 8 oz of this product on these soils. ² Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S. ³ Do not apply to soils with less than 1% O.M.		

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

Injury to soybeans may occur when this product is used under the following conditions:

- When soils have a calcareous surface or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
- Due to the sensitivity of certain soybean varieties, consult your Winfield Solutions, LLC representative or your seed supplier for information on the tolerance of newly released soybean varieties, prior to use of this product.
- When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
- Over application or boom overlapping may result in stand loss and soil residues.
- Uneven application or improper incorporation can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of injury.
- When applied to any soil with less than 1% organic matter.
- When sprayers are not calibrated accurately.
- When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days
- When soybeans are planted less than 1 1/2" deep, particularly in preemergence application.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

AGH16001 may be applied alone or in tank mixture combinations for the control of the weeds listed in conventional or GMO soybean varieties. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used in a tank mixture are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

This product can be applied from 30 days prior to planting up to 3 days after planting. Do not apply if soybean seedlings are emerging (cracking) or no more than 3 days after planting or as soybean injury may occur. When applying this product in the fall, use the maximum labelled rate for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter. For increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds applications of this product may be followed by the use of labeled post-emergence soybean herbicides.

Spring Preplant Applications

Apply this product 30 days preplant, refer to Table 4 for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter by rate specifications. Apply with spray adjuvants if weeds have already emerged (see adjuvant section earlier in this label).

Preemergence Applications (PRE)

AGH16001 may be applied at planting time or within 3 days after planting, but before plant emergence. This product may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other registered soybean herbicides. When applied in tank mix combinations follow applicable use directions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product in the mixture. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary before applications.

Fall Application

This product may be applied as a fall treatment to the stubble of harvested crops for the burndown of existing vegetation and preemergence control of labeled weeds the following spring in no-till and conservation tillage production systems. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, utilize a tank mixture with a suitable burndown herbicide at labeled rates. Fall applied burndown treatments should be made with a minimum of 15 gals per acre to achieve adequate coverage of the weeds being

treated. Gallonage should be increased where weed density is high, weeds are large or heavy crop residue levels are present. When making burndown applications to emerged weeds, the addition of adjuvants such as MSO, COC or NIS to the spray mixture can be used to enhance the burndown activity of the application. Refer to product labels for use rates and instructions. For application rates refer to the tables (Table 4).

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

Restrictions

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.

Limitations

- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Timing to Weeds

AGH16001, at 8-12 oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with soybeans. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use this product in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide such as those containing the active ingredients: dicamba, tribenuron methyl, glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D LVE, and metribuzin. Weeds controlled and suppressed residual activity are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Refer to tank mix product labels for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, planting intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Note: AGH16001 is not for use after crop has emerged.

Precautions

- Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination.
- The use directions are based on the interactive effects of this product and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops.
- Not all cultivars have been tested with this product. Consult University or Extension specialists for additional information on specific local varieties and any other pertinent local information.
- If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to operate four (4) to six (6) inches deep.

Restrictions

- The user is required to observe the instructions and recommendations presented in the Application Directions and Soybean Weed Control Use Direction sections of this label pertinent to the anticipated use.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz of this product per acre per 12 (twelve) month period (0.1 lbs AI/A/yr of flumioxazin and 0.42 lbs AI/A/yr of metribuzin).
- Do not incorporate into soil or apply more than once per season.
- Do not apply to frozen soils.
- Do not feed treated soybean forage, soybean hay or soybean straw to livestock.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Use the instructions appropriate for container size and type.

Nonrefillable rigid container equal to or less than 5 gallons or 50 lbs. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable rigid container greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Bag Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.**

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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